

A NEW GENUS OF APTEROUS ARADID FROM THE PHILIPPINES

(Hemiptera: Aradidae)

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In a recent paper the author (Drake 1957, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 59(4): 169-171) described a new species of an apterous aradid obtained from the mouth and stomach of a frog collected on Julu Island in the Sulu Archipelago. As the aradids were in almost perfect state of preservation, it was evident that the frog was licking them into its mouth with its extensile sticky tongue at the time of capture and preservation. The aradids were found several months later during a study of the feeding habits of frogs.

The treatise of the apterous aradids of the Americas by Drake and Kormilev (1958, Ann. Ent. Soc. Amer., 51(3): 241-247, 2 figs.) shows that the Philippine aradid is atypical of the genus *Acaricoris* Harris & Drake (1944) and that a new genus is needed for its reception.

Ainocoris, new gen.

(Plate 44)

Small, obovate, narrowest in front, widest near middle of abdomen, depressed dorsally, with dorsal surface sculptured but without large protuberances and high elevation or deep depressions. Head subquadrate, lateral sides with tubercle behind each eye, thence rapidly narrowed to neck; eyes exerted, remotely removed from fore margin of pronotum; juga surpassing tylus, with their short, apical projections divergent; neck short. Antennæ with segment I swollen, longest, II shortest, III a little longer than IV. Labial sulcus short, wide, not quite reaching to neck, the labium nearly extending to apex of sulcus.

Thorax slightly wider in front than transocular width, with the three divisions fused solidly together and the metanotum also fused with the first two abdominal segments, with lateral sides granulate and converging anteriorly, sutures separating mesonotum from pronotum and from metanotum distinctly indicated on each side of the wide, smooth, longitudinal, median part but not at all visible in the latter; collar short, narrow, with an encircling furrow, deeply inserted into pronotum, with the outer parts of front margin (one each side of collar) projecting anteriorly slightly beyond collar; median longitudinal part of meso- and metanotum very large, pentagonal, depressed, slightly convex, smooth, shining, shaped as in figure 1. Orifice and channel of metathoracic stink glands scarcely perceptible. Spiracles all lateral, II through VII visible from above, VIII placed on the end of a posteriorly directed tubercle, also visible from dorsal aspect.

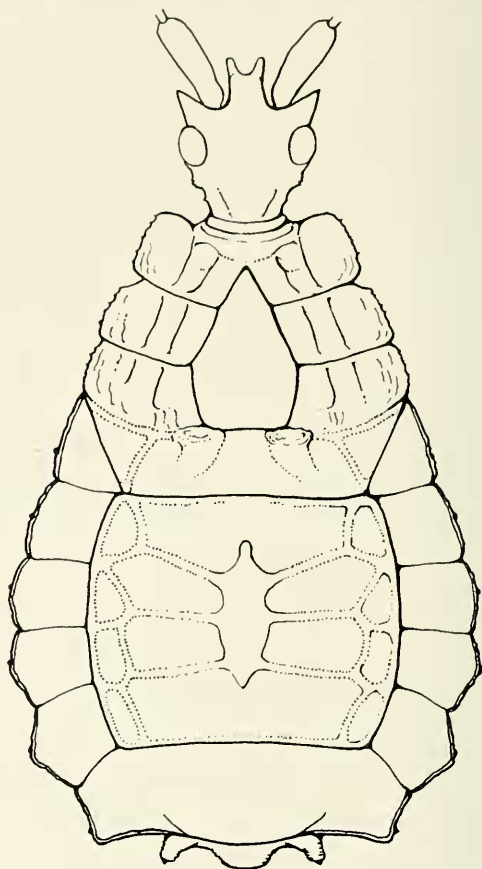


PLATE 44

Ainocoris dybasi (Drake) (paratype).

Abdomen with tergite III through VII fused solidly together into one plate, with median carinae and sculpturing as indicated in the figure. Legs moderately long, femora very little swollen.

Type species *Ainocoris dybasi* (Drake) (= *Acaricoris dybasi* Drake 1957), Plate 44.

This genus belongs to the tribe Carventini Usinger 1950. It can be separated from *Acaricoris* by the very large, depressed, smooth, polished, pentagonal area (Plate 44) in the median longitudinal part of thoracic division. The collar is also deeply inserted, lateral sides of the thorax granulate, and the three divisions plainly indicated.